AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

These and other features, aspects and advantages of the present invention will become better understood with reference to the following description, appended claims, and accompanying drawings where:

FIGS. 1(a) 1(c) show the cross-sections of the vaso-occluding stent of the present invention in the crimped state, deployed state, and expanded state, respectively.

FIG. 1(d) is a perspective view of the device.

FIGS. 2(a) and 2(b) show how to make the casein sub-assembly and insert the casein sub-assembly into the stent.

FIG. 3 shows how to form the polypropylene barrier and hermetically seal the vaso-occluding stent with the polypropylene barrier.

FIGS. 4(a) through 4(c) show the detachable balloon device of the present invention located at the target site, the inflation of the balloon with a solution of saline and particles, and the completely expanded particles, respectively. The ratio of saline to particles is balanced to allow nearly complete absorption of the fluid.

FIGS. 4(d) through 4(f) show a cross-sectional view of the diaphragm assembly with the diaphragm closed, a front view of the diaphragm assembly, and a cross-sectional view of the diaphragm assembly with the diaphragm open, respectively.

FIGS. 4(g) and 4(h) show the deflation of the balloon with a needle and the deflation of the balloon using a needle and plunger, respectively.

FIGS. 5(a) through 5(c) show the balloon device of the present invention located at the target site, the inflation of the balloon with the solution of saline and particles, and the completely expanded particles respectively. Similar to the removable, detachable

balloon, the ratio of saline to particles is balanced to allow near complete absorption of the fluid.

FIGS. 6(a) through 6(d) show the balloon device of the present invention located at the target site, the balloon inflated with saline to anchor the stent to the vessel wall, the deflated balloon injected with particles, and the inflated balloon after the particles have expanded from absorbing serum from the blood, respectively.

FIGS. 7(a) and 7(b) show the shape of the suture of the internal ligation device of the present invention when retained in the slide.

FIG. 7(c) shows the unfolded suture arms.

FIGS. 7(d) through 7(f) show a cross-section of the device and identify the individual components.

FIGS. 7(g) through 7(p) show the sequential steps to the operation of the device.

FIG. 7(q) shows the ligated vessel.

FIG. 7(r) shows the internal ligation device and plungers.

FIG. 8(a) – 8(e) show a second embodiment of the vaso-occluding device as the device would be crimped to a balloon, in the deployed state, a state of partial expansion, the state of complete expansion, and the free state of the wound band, respectively.

Figures 9(a) – 9([[e]]c) show another embodiment, wherein the device is used for vaso-dilation, in the deployed state, a state of partial expansion, and the state of complete expansion, respectively.

Figures 10A – 10E show another embodiment, wherein the device is used for vaso-dilation, while crimped to a balloon, in the deployed state, a state of partial

expansion, the state of complete expansion, and the free state of the wound band, respectively.

Figures 11(a) – 11(c) shows another device alternative in the deployed state, a state of partial expansion, and the state of complete expansion, respectively.

Figures 12(a) – 12(c) shows another vaso-dilating device embodiment in the deployed state, a state of partial expansion, and the state of complete expansion, respectively.